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A NEW SPECIES AND A NEW RECORD SPECIES OF THE GENUS MEGOPIS (COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE, PRIONINAE) FROM CHINA

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Abstract A new species *Megopis* (*Spinimegopis*) *guangxiensis* sp. nov. from Guangxi, China is described and a new record species *Megopis* (*Aegolipton*) *piliventris* Gressitt, 1950 from Yunnan, China is recorded. The type specimen is deposited in Insect Collection of Southwest University.

Key words Cerambycidae, *Megopis*, new species, new record, China.

Megopis was established in 1832 by Serville to receive species *Megopis mutica* Serville, 1832 (Thomson, 1864). Lameere (1906, 1912, 1919) combined *Dinoprionus* Bates, 1875, *Aegosoma* Serville, 1832, *Nepiodes* Pascoe, 1867, *Pachypleura* White, 1853, *Dundamis* Gahan, 1906, *Baraliptom* Thomson, 1857, *Aerogrammus* Bates, 1875 and *Palaeomegopis* Boppe, 1911 with *Megopis* and these genera except *Pachypleura* were downgraded as subgenera of the genus *Megopis*. Three new subgenera *Megopis* (*Aegolipton*) (Gressitt, 1940), *M.* (*Megobaralipton*) (Lepesme *et* Breuning, 1952) and *M.* (*Spinimegopis*) (Ohbayashi, 1963) were established in following years. Several subgenera were isolated from *Megopis* as complete genera, such as *Palaeomegopis* (Gressitt, 1951; Drumont, 2000, 2006), *Megobaralipton* (Komiya, 2002), *Baraliptom* (Komiya, 2003a), *Aegolipton* (Komiya, 2005), *Aerogrammus* (Komiya, 2004a) and *Spinimegopis* (Komiya, 2005, 2007). *Ziglipton* (Komiya, 2003b) and *Cyanolipton* (Komiya, 2004b) were established to receive several species of *Megopis* too. But in this paper, we use the old classification system that the genus *Megopis* includes 11 subgenera.

Megopis (Spinimegopis) guangxiensis **sp. nov.** (Figs. 1-5)

Female. Body dark reddish brown, apices of mandibles and femora black, legs and antennae ochreous, elytra yellow, with broad dark lateral margins. Body clothed with fine yellow hairs, including legs, abdomen and basal mandibles, denser at ventral side. Lateral margins of elytra covered with long and dense hairs.

Head wider than long, densely granulated; external lines of mandibles abruptly bent inwards at middle but without tubercles; genae sparsely granulated; vertex concave, antennal tubercles strongly raised. Eyes bulging, interspace between lower eyelobes on gula 2.3 times as long as that between upper eyelobes, gula strongly granulated. Antennae 0.77 times as long as body, the third segment 3 times as long as scape and 1.1 times as long as next three combined, segment 5 a little longer than segment 11; segments 1-4 haired and hair-fringed, 5-11 with sparse hairs, 5-10 angled ecto-apically; longitudinal carinae running along external lines of antennae from terminal part of segment 4 and along internal lines from terminal part of segment 5.

Pronotum transverse, length 0.67 times as long as width, furnished with three small and similar spines at each side; middle part of basal margin distinctly arched behind, disc flat, densely granulated, with a distinct but shallow latitudinal hollow and a feeble middle longitudinal ridge after anterior margin. Scutellum tongue-shaped, finely granulated, with sparse hairs.

Elytra long, length 2.71 times as long as width, widest at humeri, gradually narrowed posteriorly and rounded at apex, with minute sutural spines; disc densely and strongly granulated, each granulation with a very small and short hair and elytra nearly glabrous; each elytron furnished with 4 feeble costae by the color and internal two distinct, internal 3 costae combined at 1/5 terminal part.

Legs finely granulated, hind femora nearly as long as hind tibiae. Hind tarsus segment 3 as long as combined length of segments 1 and 2.

Hind wing. Radial cell (RC) triangular, the third branch of radius anterior (RA_3) short, radial cross-veins r_3 far from r_4; radius posterior (RP) long, RP_{3+4} absent; the third branch of medial posterior (MP_3) fusion with the fourth branch (MP_4); wedge cell fusiform, the first branch of cubitus anterior (CuA_1) fusion with the second branch (CuA_2); the third branch of anal posterior (AP_3) fusion with the fourth branch (AP_4); jugal evident.

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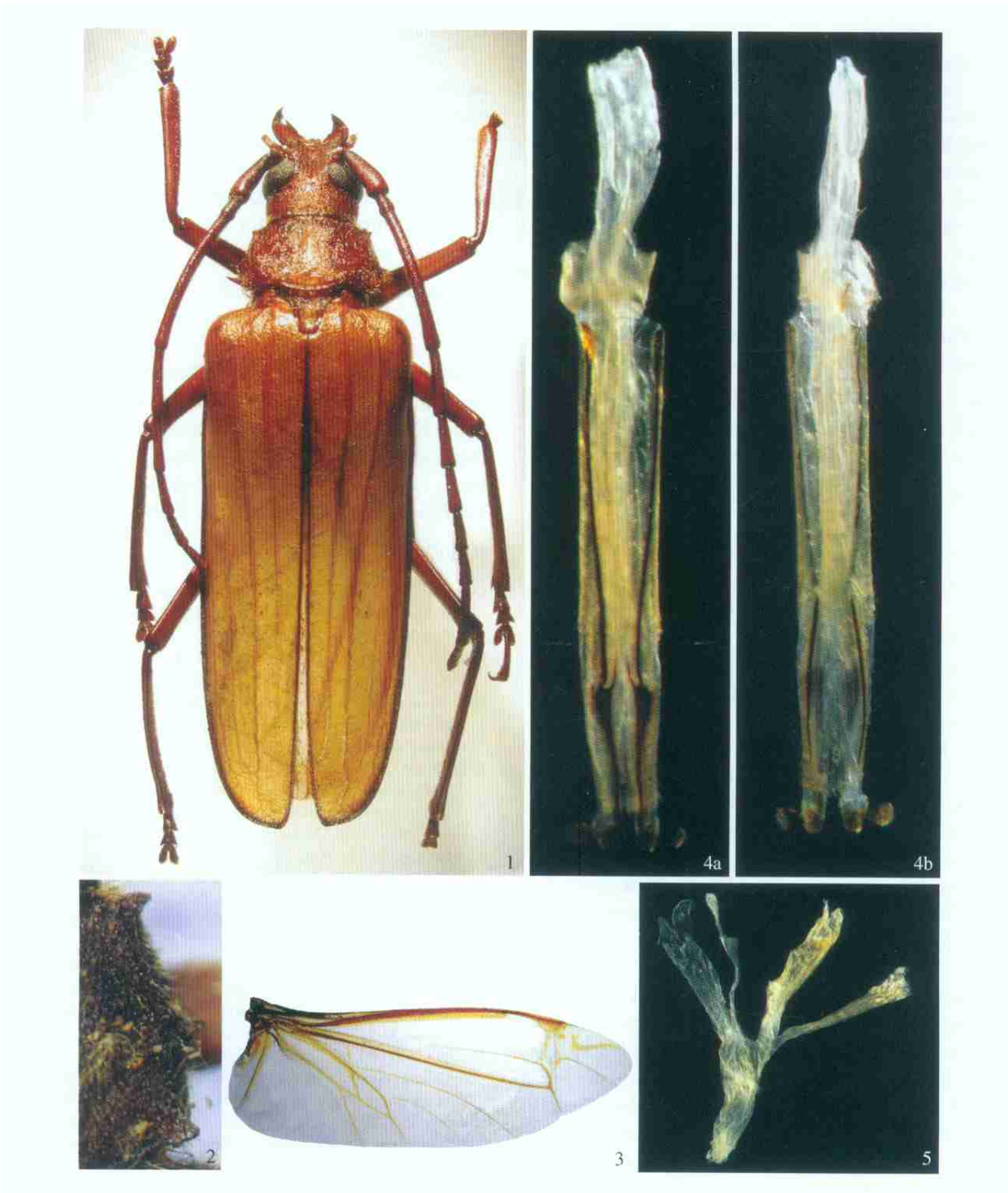

Figs. 1-5. *Megopis* (*Spinimegopis*) *guangxiensis* sp. nov. 1. Holotype, female (dorsal view). 2. Right side of pronotum (dorsal view). 3. Hind wing. 4-5. Female productive organ. 4. Ovipositor (a. Ventral view. b. Dorsal view). 5. Bursa copulatirx and spermatheca. Figs. 6-7. *Megopis* (*Spinimegopis*) *piliventris* Gressitt, 1950. 6. Female (dorsal view). 7. Pronotum (dorsal view).

Productive organ. Paraproct almost straight, with rough surface, its bacula long, base of them broadened; valvifer indistinct; coxite with rough surface, each coxite baculum very wide at base, tapered towards apex, and briefly extending anteriad as a narrow baculum; each coxite lobe short and very thick, sclerotized in apical half, with a bundle of fine tactile hairs on the ventral face, and with very short tactile hairs at the apex; styluses trumpet, articulated to the lateral face of coxite lobe, sclerotized except for the apex which bears tactile hairs; dorsal bacula short and curved; proctiger bacula very short, almost straight; vagina short and broad; vaginal plates narrow and sinuate; bursa copulatrix long and broad; spermatheca broken, with narrow gland on the lateral face, apical part of it broadened; spermathecal duct entering into bursa copulatrix near its base.

Male unknown.

Etymology. This new specie is named after its type locality.

Notes. This new species is allied to *Megopis* (*Spinimegopis*) *formosana* (Matsushita, 1933), but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characters: head and pronotum densely granulated; hair-fring of antennal segment 5 very sparse and external lines of mandibles without tubercles at middle.

Holotype ♀, Jinxiu County (24.14°N, 110.18°E) Guangxi, July 2006, lamp trapping coll. JIN Ming, deposited in Insect Collection of Southwest University, Chongqing, China.

Megopis (Aegolipton) piliventris **Gressitt, 1950 New record to China** (Figs. 6-7)

Megopis (*Aegolipton*) *piliventris* Gressitt, 1950. *Pan-Pacif. Entomologist*, 24: 135.

Spinimegopis piliventris piliventris: Komiya *et* Drumont, 2007. *Elytra*, 35 (1): 375-376.

Body length: 43.5 mm.

Female. Body large and robust, ochreous, clothed with fine yellow hairs, elytra glabrous, with black margins, basal part reddish and other part yellowish. Head granulated and punctured, furnished with a depression between eyes, antennal tubercles small; eyes bulging, upper lobe transversely oval. Antennae 0.75 times as long as body, segments 1-7 hair-fringed, segments 1-6 punctured, segments 7-11 sparsely but roughly sculptured, segment 11 divided into two parts by a fixed joint; longitudinal carinae running along external lines of antennae from terminal part of segment 5 and along internal lines from terminal part of segment 6, segments 7-10 angled ecto-apically, the third segment 2.3 times as long as scape but shorter than next three combined (0.92 times), segment 5 as long as segment 11. Pronotum at base slightly narrower than humeri of elytra, length 0.54 times as long as width, furnished with three spines at each side, the former very small and base one more developed than others, disc irregularly uneven, granulated and punctured, covered with long hairs. Scutellum narrowed from base to end and truncated at apicad. Elytra wide, length 2.7 times as long as width, widest just after humeri, subparallel-sided, only slightly narrowed in apical sixth and rounded at apices; furnished with distinct C1 and C2 and fairly recognizable C3 and C4; without sutural tooth. Underside covered with rather thick long hairs, gula sparsely granulated. Legs short and stout, protibiae finely punctured, underside of femora and tibiae covered with longer hairs than other sides.

Distribution. Yunnan (Cangyuan County); Thailand.

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, Cangyuan County, 1 209 m, Yunnan Province, 30 Apr. 1980, light trapping, deposited in Insect Collection of Southwest University, Chongqing, China.

Notes. Gressitt (1950) described "the third antennal segment as long as next three combined" and "scutellum rounded behind". But Komiya and Drumont (2007) thought the third antennal segment longer than next three segments combined and scutellum rectangular. The third antennal segment of the specimen we examined is shorter than next three combined a little and scutellum narrowes from base to end.

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中国薄翅天牛属一新种和一新纪录种记述 (鞘翅目, 天牛科, 锯天牛亚科)

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摘 要 记述中国薄翅天牛属 *Megopis* 1 新种和 1 新纪录种。

广西薄翅天牛, 新种 Megopis (Spinimegopis) guangxiensis **sp. nov.** (图 1~5)

新种与台湾薄翅天牛 *Megopis* (*Spinimegopis*) *formosana* (Matsushita, 1933) 相似, 主要区别在于新种头部和前胸背板密被粗大的颗粒, 触角第 5 节下沿缨毛十分稀疏, 上颚外缘为光滑弧形, 中部无瘤状或齿状突起。台湾薄翅天牛头部密被刻点, 触角第 5 节下沿缨毛浓密, 上颚外缘中部有明显的瘤状或齿状突起。

正模 ♀, 广西金秀大瑶山, 07-2006, 灯诱, 金明采集, 保存在西南大学昆虫标本馆。

词源: 新种根据模式标本的采集地命名。

关键词 天牛科, 薄翅天牛属, 新种, 新纪录, 中国.
中图分类号 Q969.511.4